

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

Barrett's Pan-American League



Following his retirement from the Pan-American union at Washington, after 14 years as its director general and 25 years of official international service, John Barrett has announced the early organization of an unofficial league of American countries and peoples.

"Having turned over the direction of this international office to my successor, Dr. L. S. Rowe, it may be fitting to answer numerous inquiries regarding my future plans," he said. "Supported by the favorable attitude of representative sentiment already tested in every American country, I shall contribute as much effort as possible to completing the organization, already initiated by me, of a great popular and practical, but unofficial league or association of the American countries and peoples, which will possibly be known as the 'league of the Americas' or 'Pan-American league'."

"Its purpose will be to associate in an unofficial international Pan-American organization, with national subdivisions, a rapidly growing number of representative men and women from Canada to Chile.

"Its members realize the immense possibilities for the peace, progress and general good of the western hemisphere, and hence of the world at large, which can result from their co-ordinated economic, civic, social and intellectual co-operation, free from governmental and political control."

Schwab Prophecies "Revolution"

There are not many people besides Charles M. Schwab—not more than a dozen or so in the whole country, perhaps—who safely could announce the invention of an oil-burning engine so much better than any of its predecessors that from the same amount of fuel it develops three times as much of available energy as the best of steam-driven, oil-fired engines. That is a statement so large that it would be heard with credulity only when coming from a man known to deal in facts, not in hopes or dreams—in other words, from a man like Mr. Schwab. As he says that the new engine has passed beyond the experimental stage and has been tested in practical, commercial operation, both afloat and ashore, for more than a year, there seems to be little chance that he is mistaken.

Comparison between this engine and other internal combustion engines is not definitely given in Mr. Schwab's first public announcement of use achievement of Arthur West, the Bethlehem company's designer, but to decrease by two-thirds the fuel used by vessels that burn coal to make steam, and to do it with a two-cycle engine only half as large as a four-cycle engine of the same power, is enough to bring about one of the "revolutions in industry" that are so much more often prophesied than seen.

One, and the most important, effect of this invention, if it does prove in general use as effective as Mr. Schwab's description implies, will be materially to mitigate the apprehension felt all over the world as to fuel supplies.



C. M. SCHWAB

"Roast Reindeer, Please—Rare"



Within two years reindeer meat will be on sale in butchers' shops in most cities of the United States and Canada and before many more years it will have supplanted beef, to a large extent, in the diet of the people of this continent.

This prophecy is read into the announcements that the oldest and wealthiest trading concern in the world, the Hudson Bay company, is backing the reindeer ranching project of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, famous Arctic explorer, and that the Canadian government itself is going into the reindeer business.

The first commercial reindeer ranch is to be established next spring in Baffin land, where the Hudson Bay company has leased a large tract of land from the government for the purpose. A shipment of reindeer is to be transported from Norway in the spring.

The Canadian government is taking a hand in the game in Labrador, where it already has a small herd of the animals. It has appointed Capt. A. H. Living of the Dominion Parks branch, to increase and domesticate this herd.

Stefansson has been employed, it is understood, to create a new department of the company and to act as general manager of the reindeer project.

Mrs. Logan on American Beauties

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the famous general, who, on five different occasions, has presented parties of beautiful American girls at foreign courts, herewith names six prominent candidates from Washington as being quite as exquisite, if not more so, than the six English girls designated by the British artist, E. O. Hoppe, as the loveliest in that land. Says Mrs. Logan: "I proudly submit Miss Myra Morgan, a petite blonde; Miss Lindsay Wood, a tall, slender blonde, and Miss Sidney Burleson, youngest daughter of the postmaster general; Miss Margaret Crosson, a grandniece of James G. Blaine; Miss Marcia Chaplin and Mrs. Nancy Lane Kaufman, recently a bride and daughter of the former secretary of the interior.

"I am sorry Mr. Hoppe presented so small a list of feminine beauties, for it is difficult to choose six from a bevy of such lovely women as we have in Washington." She adds:

"I have had a vast experience in conducting parties of beautiful young American girls abroad and many of them have come from Washington.

"The natural want of freedom from affectation, grace and modesty of the American girls I have chaperoned abroad were an endless attraction."



Mrs. John A. Logan

SOME COAT STYLES SMART AND USEFUL



NOW is the time when shops and department stores are briskly busy, many hours of the day, outfitting their patrons with winter wraps. Nearly all of these prospective purchasers want coats that are smart as to style, and equal to much service, and their satisfaction in these regards has been assured in a great many new models. If, in addition to these imperative requirements, they can find garments that have some ingenious trick in cutting, some unusual management of drapery or lines, they are so much the better pleased since these features add distinction to wraps that are compelled to have many things in common.

Coats this season are long, reaching to the bottom of the dress or within a very few inches of it. They are made of soft, velvety cloths, duvetyne and Bolivia or similar fabrics making the strongest appeal with their suggestion of warmth and comfort. Their lines are capelike and simple, their sleeves ample, many of them have high collars of fur and many others have muffler collars of the material of the coat or of fur. A number of coats add a

short cape as well as a muffler collar to their composition.

One of these coats with a cape appears at the left of the two in the group above. Its full, soft muffler collar makes it look very cozy, and its sleeve is unusual, because of its deep bell-shaped cuff. Two large buttons and rows of machine stitching attest the practical character of this attractive model. It is among a great number of coats that have straight lines. Not all the new coats are as plain and straightforward in line as this one. There are some handsome examples that appear to narrow toward the bottom and groups of perpendicular tucks in them from collar to hem reveal that they follow vaguely the curve of the figure.

A coat that is very cleverly cut is shown at the left of the two pictured. In this a cape across the front merges into the back of the coat, the cape portion hanging over the top of the sleeve. It has a narrow and long girdle of the cloth across the front that is looped over and hangs to the knees. A wide standing collar of fur is an exponent of a style which is shown persistently in this season's coats.

Millinery in Assured Style



THERE was a great preponderance of medium-sized, off-the-face hats in all the early displays of fall millinery and there is no reason to think that these up-flaring brims will become less popular as the season advances. But, since the early showings, numbers of small and medium shapes have appeared with very interesting brims, and a number of wide-brimmed shapes as well. There is nothing simple about these brims: they are dented, slashed, bent, twisted and curved in the most unexpected ways, while crowns, as a rule, are soft and vague in outline, claiming only an inconspicuous part in the composition of new headwear.

Velvet and duvetyne are the fabrics most used; plunage, ribbon and lace account for much of the trimming. But embroidery very often takes the place of trimming and much favor is bestowed upon it.

By the first of October the styles are assured and one may safely choose, among the best efforts of milliners, hats for the winter. There is plenty of diversity as may be gathered from the group of new models pictured

here where three out of four hats are small or medium in size and these smaller hats outnumber large ones in a greater proportion than this. The little hat in the upper left-hand corner of duvetyne and velvet shows the velvet scarf that drapes it held in place by large beads tacked on at intervals and a sweep of delicate feathers across the back. Below it a velvet hat with upward flaring brim disposes the fullness in the velvet on three rows of corded shirring and the velvet is arranged to look like a wide bow across the front. A narrow band of feathers lies about the crown. A wide-brimmed hat of velvet and lace, at the upper right reveals the favorite arrangement of lace and the favored soft crown. Below it a charming hat of chenille braid chooses a double band of ribbon and the long ribs of feathers as a finishing touch on a hat that calls for little decoration.

Julia Bottomly

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BETTER CARE OF FARM ANIMALS MEANS GOOD CARE OF DWELLINGS



The Only Profitable Animal is the One That is Cared for Well.

As a rule, better stock means better homes and better homes better stock. There are exceptions, of course, but when you think of the one it is very likely that you think of the other also.

Even if you are making no effort to grow high-grade stock or purebreds you are apt, after taking more pride in your home and your buildings, to take better care of the ordinary stock on your farm. An expert can get better results with less fuel from an old and poor heating plant than a slipshod person will get from a high-grade outfit. The most money is not always made with the highest grade or purebred animals. There are some men who make really good returns by handling good grade animals in an intelligent, practical way.

The thoughtful farmer knows that the only profitable animal is the well-cared-for animal. Many a man who is not at heart very kind has learned the lesson—so far as cattle are concerned—that the exercise of consideration and gentleness means the saving of dollars. Very few men are mean enough to be mean when they know it hurts their pocketbooks. Anyone who gets the notion that it pays to give the best possible attention to the animals he has, even if poor, will not need much argument to convince him that better-bred stock will yield him still better results.

Good Handling Necessary.

The one who thinks all he needs to do to acquire fame and wealth is to buy a lot of purebred cattle, hogs, horses or sheep, and then proceed to let them shift for themselves will soon earn the reputation of "the man with the undesirable purebreds." He will find that his wealth is not the kind the banker will recognize.

In some of the older-settled regions of the United States there are men who have stock that is bred well enough but has been handled in so shiftless a way that the animals might just as well be scrubs. In some of these cases the advent of an "up-and-coming" neighbor has worked a change of conditions.

In the more progressive communities organizations—county breeders' associations, extension workers of universities and county agents—have worked wonders and produced splendid re-

sults. Boys' and girls' livestock clubs have been able to bring reforms that no other agency could reach. Occasionally the older men who never had very good ways, and have become set in them are reached only through the kiddies.

Following Good Practices.

About the first thing that may be done toward getting better stock and better homes is to check up on conditions as they are and see the many ways in which they may be improved. But most people are not able to make the best of what they have. A man who lets his buildings and fences fall down, pays no attention to rotation of crops, lets his manure leach away into the creeks, forgets or neglects to feed and care for his stock regularly, and lets his wife go out to pump water and split wood, is apt to instill into the minds of his children the idea that nobody is ever a farmer who is smart enough to be anything else. On the other hand, one who naps out his course and lets no season go by without making some improvements in his way of doing things will surely find himself getting better animals and gaining in self-respect and importance, not only to himself but to the community as well.

Gradual, continuous livestock improvement has been practiced for many years by the most successful livestock farmers everywhere. Improving live stock—grading up, eliminating the scrub, etc.—is merely following the practice of these successful men who for years have been keeping the best and "breeding the best to the best." It is well known that a good cow, for example, bred to a good purebred bull will usually produce a good calf. It is also well known that a better bull bred to a better cow will produce a better calf; and this applies to other kinds of live stock.

It will be emphasized this important practice that the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the different state agricultural colleges, inaugurated the "Better-Sires—Better Stock" crusade to raise the general quality and usefulness of our animals. Not only the scrub sire is to be eliminated but the undesirable sire as well, even though he is a purebred.

SELLING LIVE STOCK IN RURAL DISTRICTS

Simplest Plan Is Where Buyer Visits Producer.

Farmer Is at Disadvantage Because of Lack of Knowledge of Market Conditions or in Quality and Quantity of Animals.

The simplest method of disposing of live stock prepared for market is that in which the buyer visits the producer, examines the stock and gives the producer an opportunity to make a sale. In the more densely populated farming sections local butchers and stock buyers travel through the country looking for stock. These buyers, as a rule, purchase stock at prices which are below current market quotations, in order to allow for shrinkage and expenses connected with delivery. They may also endeavor to drive hard bargains with producers who are at a disadvantage in any respect, as, for instance, in knowledge of market conditions or in the quality and quantity of the stock they may have to sell. Underfed or low-grade stock is almost sure to find a purchaser who will raise objections to its quality and fitness for market or slaughter, say live stock experts of the United States department of agriculture, and will demand a maximum of accommodation in the handling and delivery of the stock.

The buyer may or may not require delivery to the local slaughter house or stock yards, much depending on the demand of the market for the class of stock sold. Some feeders sell rather regularly to the same buyer, a plan which has certain advantages for both buyer and seller. If the buyer feels quite certain of obtaining well-finished animals which he can use to advantage, he will be likely to make liberal concessions in regard to the disposition of the stock after sale; and the stockman finds it more convenient, as well as agreeable, to sell to a man with whom he is acquainted, in whom he has confidence, whose methods he understands, and on whom he can call whenever he is ready to sell.

AGENTS SUCCESSFUL WITH CURB MARKETS

Practical Demonstration of Value at Sharon, Pa.

In Previous Years Failures Have Been Attributed to Lack of Adequate Support From Farmers and for Other Reasons.

With the aid of the county agent of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, farmers and other producers of truck products in the vicinity of Sharon, Pa., have given a practical demonstration of the value of a curb market. This market is open certain days of the week during the season and has been well patronized. In previous years attempts had been made to establish markets, but they failed for lack of adequate support from farmers, insufficient advertising, or for other reasons, says the United States department of agriculture. The present market is meeting with favor among consumers as well as the producers. Some of the products sold on the market are potatoes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, crab apples, blackberries, sweet corn, peas, beans, flowers, cucumbers, cabbage, beets, peppers, onions, turnips, carrots, pumpkins, honey, cauliflower, lettuce, parsnips, parsley, Swiss chard, squash, maple syrup, cider, vinegar, butter, eggs, buttermilk, live and dressed chickens, ducks, beef and mushrooms. In several other sections of the country, county agents have been successful in promoting similar markets.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Hog cholera is highly contagious. Keeping scrub stock is chiefly a matter of habit. Stock feeders should put up as muchilage as possible. Salt should be where the sheep can have access to it at all times.